

STATUE OF AN ETHIOPIAN QUEEN 00

cluding forty inscriptions in the hieroglyphics of Meroe, two royal statues, and a great many vases of a new kind of pottery, objects of wood and glass, titles and pottery. Especially interesting was the pottery which is almost as thin as biscuit china, and gives evidence of Roman influence. Professor Sayce found Greek inscriptions showing how the city was destroyed at the end of the fourth century A. D., by a King of Axum, since which event the city was unoccupied.

Ethiopla was the name given by the Greeks to a country south of Egypt variously conceived as including only Nubia (Aethiopia Aegypti), er Nubia, Sonnar, Kordofan and Abyssinia, or a region extending indefinitely east and west from the Upper Nile, but applied after the fall of Meroe more particularly to Abyssinia. The name is said to have had its origin from the fact that it was alluded to by the Greeks as a country of sunburned faces.

Historically there were three distinct kingdoms known as Ethlopia, those of Napata, Meroe and Askum. There is no definite evidence that either of these included at any time all the territory between the southern border of Egypt and Bab el Mandeb.

Already in the time of the old empire the Egyptians had relations with their southern neighbors. From the forests of Nubia they obtained a large proportion of their timber, and the city of Abu (Elephantine) derived its name from the ivory which found its way to this place from the interior of Africa. King Uneas (c 3290-3260 B. C.) employed warriors belonging to six Nubian tribes in his war upon the The early pictorial representations of Nubian archers do not suggest that they were negroes. A regular conquest of the coun try south of Syene apparently was not undertaken until the twelfth dynasty (c. 2522-2323). The most powerful Nubian people at this time was Kash or Kosh, the Hebrew Cush. It is probable that the stock was originally Hamitic, though in course of time it absorbed various Negritic tribes. Usertesen III (c. 2409-2372) established his frontier north of the second estaract and built for its protection two forts at Semneh and Kummeh on opposite sides of the river. Whether the Hyksos kings ever held possession of this territory is doubtful. At any rate it had to be reorganized by Aahmes (1575-1553), the founder of the eighteenth dynasty and his successors. Napata probably had been the capital of the independent kingdom, since was made the residence of the viceroy, entitled prince of Kosh, who governed the new Egyptian province. In the time of Rameses II there was an unsuccessful rebellion. Planchi I, who seems to have reigned in Napata since 777. availed himself of the weakness of Egypt at the end of the reign of Uasarken III to make an invasion of Egypt. He defeated twenty petty rulers and forced a treaty. Shabaka, a grandson of Planchi, united all Egypt with Ethiopia under one crown. Napata was destroyed by Cambyses in 524.

A new kingdom gradually arose in the south after the fall of Napata, with

The kings, Arura, Har- and third centuries A. D. Meroe as its capital. slot, Nastasen, who reigned in the fifth and fourth centuries, conquered considerable territory south of Meroe in Sennar and Kordofan, and possibly in Abyssinia. While the suzerainty of the Ptolemies seems to have been recognized for religious reasons, King Ergamenes, by putting to death the priests who had de manded that he should abdicate in the time of Ptolemy IV Philopator (221-204), paved the way for independence. Ptolemy V. Epiphanes (204-181) was able to resist his attack upon Egypt, but not able to prevent his asserting of sovereignty in Ethiopia. Queen Candace seems to have extended her power in the north, and twenty-five provinces are said to have been tributary to her. But her invasion of Egypt was successfully resisted by Caius Petronius in B. C. 24. Napata, that had been rebuilt, was destroyed by the Romans. Another Queen Candace is mentioned in Acts vili. But gradually Meroe itself fell into ruins. To guard against invasion by the Blemmyans, a people akin to the Bugaitae, the modern Beis, Diocietian moved the Nobatae, negro tribes of the same stock as the population of Kordofan, from the oasis of Khargeh into the Nile valley.

The mountain region of Abyssinia was probbably inhabited in very early times by Semites as well as Hamites Whether the original home of the former was in Africa or in Arabia the overflow population would naturally set in the direction of this Alpine country. As the native name shows, the Semitic Ethiopians were still in the nomadic state when they entered this territory, priding themselves on being wanderers, roaming freely wherever they liked. There were evidently successive waves of immigration. If the Egyptian Host is of Semitic origin, as can scarcely be doubted, they were apparently kinsmen of the Yemenites in Eretria and on the Somali coast c. 1500 B. C. Sebaean inscriptions found in Yeba, the ancient Awa, may be as old as the seventh century B. C.

As long as the Ptolemies domninate the Erythrean coast from Adulls, Berenice and Arsince, a strong Abyssinian kingdom could not well develop. But in the reign of Augustus, when the Romans suffered serious reverses in Arabia, and were occupied in Africa with Queen Candace, while the Areacid conquests in eastern Arabia forced the Yemenite States to seek compensation for their losses elswhere, the Semitic element in Ethiopia seems to have been reinforced, and the kingdom of Askum founded. The "Periplus maris Erythroei," probably written by Basiles between A. D. 56 and 67, refers to a king of Askum by the name of Zoscales, who control'ed the coast from Massowah to Bab el Mandeb, and was a friend of Greek culture. It is possible that some of the Greek coins with Greek legends that have been preserved should be assigned to the second

EXCAVATION OF THE HIGH ALTAR AND HALL OF

COLUMNS IN THE TEMPLE OF AMON.

On a marble throne in Adulis, Cosmos VOTIVE ALTAR FOUND AT MEROE. Indicopleustes found and copied in the sixth century an inscription commemorating the power of a great king whose name is not given. He is supposed by some scholars to be the founder of the Askumite kingdom, but it is more prob able that he reigned at the end of the third century A. D. King Aizana is known to have reigned in the year A. D. 356. In his time. Frumentius preached Christianity in the coun-The political relations that had long existed between Askum and Rome were such as to favor his mission. In 378 Askum was reduced to its African territory. In A. D. Elesbaas, king of Askum, with the aid of the Sabaen and Hadramautian rulers, made an end to the Himyarite kingdom of Dhu Nuwas, and Ethiopia again controlled Arabian territory. Before the end of the century, however, the Askumites were driven back to Africa, and never again extended their conquests to Arabia. According to a letter addressed to a king of Nubis in the time of the Patriarch Philotheus of Alexandria (980-1002), preserved in the four-

teenth century "Life of the Patriarchs" and in the "Ethiopic Synaxar." a woman who reigned over the Beni el Hamuna had recently invaded the country, burned the churches and monas teries, and driven him from place to place. Marianus Victor speaks of this woman as the founder of the Zague dynasty, and as having married a ruler of the province of Bugna, a name

afterwards corrupted into Beni el Zague. Eleven kings of the so-called Zague dynasty reigned until 1270.

The earliest monuments of Semitic speech in Ethiopia are the inscriptions found at Yeha. These are written in the consonantal Sabaen script and indicate that the writers used the lesna Gees, the language of Semitic Ethiopia, early as the seventh century B. C. Geez is today represented by two dialects, Tigre and Tigral or Tigrina. The latter is spoken Tigre, and the former is spoken in the districts north and northwest of Tigre, and shows great similarity to the old Geez.

# Ways of Berlin Women

"I believe that the typical German hausfrau is a myth," said a New York woman who returned the other day from a year's residence in Germany. "I don't see how the average German woman finds any time to be a hausfrau. I sometimes wondered when the German woman found time to do anything at

"I spent eight months in Berlin with my daughter, who was studying music. From eleven to twelve in the morning the cafes were packed with German women, who go out to take their second breakfast in the public restaurants, a thing unknown in America.

"They take along their sewing or embroidery and sit an hour or two over their cup of coffee or glass of beer. At the concerts, too, they take their work and spend hours day after day listening to the music. You can spend an afternoon listening to beautiful music, a magnificent orchestra with fine vocal artists. for 16 cents. That is an illustration of some

of the things that help to exile Americans. "At three in the afternoon again you will see the cafe crowded with German women taking their afternoon tea. 1 think American women are more domestic than German, be-cause I never heard of American women who left their homes in the evening to pass the

time at the club. A German friend took me one evening to the German women's club. The club has a magnificent suite of apartments, including auditorium, reading room, parker, cafe and smoking room.

"When she took me into the last apartment it almost feazed me for a minute. It was blue the rubber business. The essential with smoke. I had never before seen a room filled with elegantly gowned, cultivated women all smoking. These were the wealthy society women of Berlin, titled some of them.

"They were cosmopolitan in their dress and manners and did not present any striking points of difference from the American women except in the smoking. It made the occurrence of last summer, when our immigration officials detained a second class passenger, a woman art dealer, for inquiry into her sanity because she smoked cigarettes, appear very funny in retrospect.

"The German women's clubs, like those of the Englishwomen, are based on the same principle as men's clubs; these are places for social enjoyment and for the convenience of members in taking meals, entertaining friends and so on. They do not take up work in study, philanthropy, reform and is on, like the women's clubs in America."

use. Every evening after dinner two as I can learn, it is made as follows? over the whole. On going on duty he carries his bucket down with him, and places it among the ashes under his fires. By the end of his watch it is thoroughly cooked, as you can imag-ine, and is carried up the ladders as he goes off duty. When cooked it is 'hoodle,' and, to judge by its aroma,

## TARIFF LAW TRICK MINISTERS ARE ASSIGNED

SAMPLE OF HOW CONSUMERS ARE ROBBED.

Women Especially Interested in This Case, Which Has So Vitally Affected the Cost of Their Dress Goods.

Not long after the present tariff law secame effective a man ordered some shirts. He had been paying \$2.25 apiece, but the shirt maker told him he would have to pay \$3, because the goods he wanted had a few strips of mercerized cloth in it. All his shirting material, he said, cost him 33 1-3 per cent, more than the previous year if it had any mercerized threads in it. Where there were any figures woven in the piece the advance in price was greater. When women buy dress goods which have been mercerized or have mercerized threads in them-threads which have been dipped in a solution of caustic soda-they have to pay more than they did a year ago.

Who did this, and why, and how was it brought about? These questions are fully answered in an article by Samuel M. Evans in the World's Work. Senator Aldrich was the master workman. But for his adroit management in the senate and in conference committee the changes in schedule I-the cotton schedulewhich have so plagued consumers, would not have been made.

Senator Aldrich did not do all this of his own motion. He acted at the instigation of two of the leading Rhode Island cotton goods manufacturers. One of them was the author of the catton schedule of the Dingley law, and was on the whole satisfied with it. But there were some paragraphs which the Supreme court had interpreted more liberally than he had meant they should be. He viewed with alarm the slightly increased importations of some kinds of goods. So he and his associate wrote the amendments they wanted adopted— 'slight additional changes simply designed to meet legal questions." If it had not been for the vigilance and tenacity of the senate Insurgents all the "slight changes" suggested would have been smuggled or bulled through. Most of them were.

### Aldrich's Untenable Position.

It is certainly true that the position occupied by Senator Aldrich during the work of tariff revision is repugnant to a nice sense of honor. The statesman who gives his name to tariffs cannot afford to give it at the same time for the use of a business that is to be helped by the tariff, even indirectly. He cannot afford to be known as an investor whose dividends may be swelled by tariff increases. He cannot afford to be known as the busi-

ness agent of other men in congress. To say this is to say that sacrifices are demanded of him, since the tariff reaches far, but to keep their characters above suspicion our public men must be prepared to make sacrifices. And such abstention from business af-fairs as is demanded is surely not too

great a price to pay for leadership. Senator Aldrich, however, has never been the leader of the people. As the leader of the senate he has been the servant or the ally of the inter-He has not scrupled to repre sent the interests when he should have represented the people. As dictator of tariff schedules he has presented a travesty of popular govern ment and done what a man sensitive to the calls of honor and

duty would have shrunk from doing. It is for this reason that insurgency will continue to make headway against him, though it may fail to make good of some particular indictment.

Aldrich Now in the Fire. Clearly Senator Aldrich did not make things more comfortable himself when he jumped out of the frying pan. The first apology of his life has aggravated his plight,

Aldrich's elastic explanation about rubber has not satisfied the country, and he has made no answer at all concerning lead and cotton. When a man is assailed silence is better than unconvincing utterance.

The country knows that the rubber interests are closely allied. It be-Heves that a movement was under way when the Bristow sensation was sprung to form a gigantic trust for the encompassing of all the rubber business-production and manufacturing, on the solld foundation of the Aldrich tariff. It knows that this com bination already had attained such magnitude that prices, fostered by a wholly superfluous tariff, which had been increased by Aldrich, had greatly advanced. It believes that Aldrich, his son and his financial associates profited by this general stimulation of facts underlying this public knowledge and this public belief are admitted by the Rhode Islander.

The public has not ceased what Mr. Aldrich calls "prating about the moral aspects of the tariff."

The Republican party will not make any apology for its record.-Chairman

That's the way Mr. Cannon feels about it, too.

#### Another Taft "Economy." Every plank in the Taft platform

has meant an increase of government expense, new laws, new commission new courts, always something to add to the taxpayer's burden. His latest proposal is an extension and supplementing of the consular service to secure foreign markets.

No power can force foreign trade on American manufacturers as long as they can plie up extortionate profits at home under a high tariff that licenses them to rob the American con-

The daily consular reports never mention any American effort to secure foreign trade. On the contrary, they are replete with complaints that American houses make no attempt to enter foreign fields. Mr. Taft's plan ce export trade would be funny, if it did not entail loading more taxeaters onto the shoulders of the American taxpayer.

CONFERENCE OF M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, FILLS PLACES.

Pastors of Missouri Stations and Those to Have Charge of Cir-

cuits Named. Plattsburg, Mo .- At the session of the Missouri Conference of the M. E Church, South, the following appoint-

ments were announced;

Chillicothe District—Presiding Elder, John E. Hubbard. Bogard C'renit. W. B. Lewellyn: Browning Circuit. W. O. G. Potter; Brunswick Station. Robert White; Carroliton Station. F. G. Mapel: Chillicothe Circuit. to be supplied: Licwit. Circuit. L. R. Sparks: Hale Circuit. D. L. Sayers; Humphreys Circuit. to be supplied; Kingston Circuit. to be supplied; Kingston Circuit. to be supplied; Linne-us Circuit. P. A. Henry; McBee Circuit. to be supplied; Milan Station, W. L. Myers; Milan Circuit. J. S. Rooker; Norborne Station, J. W. Tanquary; Norborne Circuit. N. F. Johnson; Triplett Circuit, J. W. Ramsey.

Fayette District—Presiding Elder, A. B. Culberton. Armstrong Station, W. O. Medley; Ashland Circuit. C. H. Newman; Clark and Cooper Circuit. G. L. Stoufer; Clifton Hill Circuit. John Holland; Columbia Station. C. M. Aker; J. T. Budd. junior preacher; Columbia Circuit. C. K. Shillneger; Dalton and Asbury, to be supplied; Fayette Station. C. W. Tadlock; Payette Circuit, G. E. Smith; Glasgow Station, W. B. Wheeler; Higbee Circuit, W. L. Halberstadt; Huntsville Circuit, W. R. Klmsey; Keytesville Station, J. A. Snarr; New Franklin Station, E. C. Swann; Prairie Hill, W. L. Stamper; Roanoke Circuit, J. D. F. Houck; Roeheport Circuit, J. M. Major; Salisbury Station, M. F. Crowe; President Howard Payne College, B. D. Sipple; Missionary to Japan, W. A. Davis.

Gallatin District—Presiding Elder, S. M. Robinson. Albany Station, J. W. Budd; Breckenridge Station. C. O. Ransford; Supernumersty, J. L. Taylor; Denver Circuit, K. D. E. Hunt; Jameson Circuit, U. A. Chapman; Jamesport Station, F. R. Poage; Jamesport Circuit, to be supplied by S. & Hawkins; Linville Circuit, U. A. Chapman; Jamesport Station, F. R. Poage; Jamesport Circuit, to be supplied by S. A. Smart.

Hannibal Park Church, C. C. Grimes, Hunnewell Circuit, to be supplied by S. A. Smart.

Hannibal, Park Church, C. C. Grimes, Hunnewell Circuit, to be supplied by S. A. Smart.

Hannibal Denker Church, C. C. Grimes, Hunnewell Circuit, to be supplied by S. Frazier; Shelbyril

Assistant Secretary to the Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, E. S. Watson.

Macon District—Presiding Elder, G. A. Lehnhoff, Brashear Circuit, R. W. Howerton: Brookfield Station, J. W. Keithley; Bucklin Circuit, G. T. Rolston; Calro Circuit, to be supplied by R. S. Cunningham; Callao Circuit, H. Neighbors; Ciarence Station, H. H. Johnson; Downing Circuit, to be supplied; Edina Circuit, G. A. Bowles; Gorin Circuit, to be supplied; Edina Circuit, C. A. Bowles; Gorin Circuit, to be supplied; Rirksville Station, J. D. Randolph; Lakenan Circuit, P. M. Hall; LaPlata Circuit, O. E. Lockart; Macon Station, C. N. Broadhurst; Macon Circuit, J. W. Ezell; Madison Circuit, C. L. Hess; Memphis Station, G. A. Stanton; Paris Station, I. J. H. Sneed; supernumerary, C. A. Sherman; Queen City Circuit, to be supplied by J. D. Shook; Shelbina Station, J. N. Boyd; Shelbina Circuit, H. W. Buckner; Professor in Hendrix College, C. S. Bennison; Conference Missionary Evangelist, J. W. Kimbrell.

Mexico District—Presiding Elder, H. L. Davis, Auxyasse Circuit, B. A. McKinaught; Contralia Station, G. A. Shadwick; Fulton Station, G. B. Duncan; Fulton Circuit, R. F. Davis; Hallsville Circuit, W. H. Ellington; Mexico Station, Willias Carlisle; supernumerary, J. O. Edmonston; Mexico Circuit, H. I. Cobb; Moberly Station, to be supplied; Moberly, West Park, T. M. Taylor; Mokane Circuit, W. W. Wilson; Reedville Circuit, W. P. Rieg; Rowena Circuit, J. G. Bell; Sturgeon Circuit, W. C. Rice; Westville Circuit, to be supplied by W. T. May; Conference Missionary Evangelist, R. F. Campbell; Conference, Platsburg District—Presiding Elder, A. C. Browning. Cowgill Station, J. A. C. Browning Cowgill Station, J. A.

tary, A. C. Johnson; Student in Vandercounterly conference).

Plattsburg District—Presiding Elder, A.
C. Browning. Cowgill Station, J. A.
Medley; Excelsior Springs Station, R. H.
Cooper; Hardin Circuit, E. Y. Ginn;
Kearney and Holt, E. M. Capp; Lawson
Station, J. A. Mumpower; Lexington
Junction Circuit, to be supplied by Geo.
C. Todd; Liberty Station, S. W. Hayne;
Mirlville Circuit, T. H. Swearingne; Missouri City Circuit, R. O. Triplett; Parkeville Circuit, W. H. Ezell; Platt City Circuit, W. P. Hunt; Plattsburg Station, J.
C. Handy; Polock, Ward M. Baker; Rayville Circuit, S. D. Goze; Richmond Station, B. P. Taylor; Smithville Circuit, V.
Davis; Turney Circuit, N. F. Mathews;
Weston Circuit, Marton Moore; Central
Colleges for Women, president, C. M.
Gibson; principal Woodson Institute, S.
W. Emory; Missionary to Japan, W. R.
Weakly; student Vanderbiit University,
M. C. Davis Missouri City (Quarterly
Conference).

Weakly; student vanderout Chiversay. M. C. Davis Missouri City (Quarterly Conference).

St. Charles District—Presiding Elder, J. M. Bone. Belleflower Circuit. S. H. Milan; Center and Frankfort Circuit. S. H. Milan; Center and Frankfort Circuit. E. L. Rutledge; Dearance Circuit. W. E. Akers; Eleberry and Smith's Chappel, J. O. Coppage; Jonesburg and High Hill, W. C. Russell; Laddonia Circuit. J. L. Roberta; Louisiana Station. G. F. Rixey; New Flornace Circuit, R. J. Speer; O'Fallon and Wentzville, C. L. Uhl; Silex Circuit, J. M. Monroe: St. Charles Station. I. T. Nash; St. Charles Circuit. T. M. Patterson; Troy Station, R. Melvoy; Troy Circuit, M. A. West; Vandalla and New Harmony, C. J. Chappell; Warrenton Circuit. E. W. Reynolds; Winfield Circuit, to be supplied by W. H. Utter; Wright City Circuit. J. W. Slade.

If the varnished surface of a piece of furniture is injured by chloroform, camphor or any other liquid which dissolves varnish, rub the spot at once with olive oil or linseed oil,

Mother and Son Killed.

Greenville.-Mrs. Albert Hirsch, aged 51, and son, John, aged 19, were killed at White's crossing in the eastern limits of Greenville by the New York limited on the Pennsylvania

Train-Plane Race for Fair. Springfield.-A race from Chicago to Springfield between a fast train and one of Wright Bros.' aeroplanes, is the latest planned innovation for the Illinois state fair, which opens Friday, September 30, in this city.

Dynamite Injures Two. Keenes.-In the explosion of dynamite which they were carrying, William and Ira Bruce of Keenes were seriously injured. The former suffered the loss of his right hand and a

Farmer Hangs Himself.

Vandalia.-Laboring under the halucination that he would be sent to an asylum, David Moore, aged 51, a farmer, living northwest of here, hanged himself in the woodshed at his home Sunday night.

### Styles in Sailors' Dishes

Passing of Wind-Jammer Brings New these days. The new style of ships Fashion in Menu for Sea-Going Men.

"Dog's body?" said the steamship officer, in answer to a passenger's kers respectively, query. "Why, 'dog's body' is a dish "Black pan' or

and men brings forth new style dishes. For instance, there is 'black pan' and 'hoodle,' dishes seen regularly in the quarters of the seamen and sto-

"'Black pan' consists of chicken,

of the men go aft to the galley and get First, all meat is stripped from the couple of panfuls of the delicacies which they would otherwise never get their teeth into. All the grub des-tined for the sailors is thrown into a big pan in the galley; hence the name.

bones and thrown on a chopping board, along with some raw onlons, potatoes and the like. After it is chopped into small pieces a liberal quantity of salt, forecastle butter, bay Why the pan is called black I cannot leaves and other seasoning is added, ee.
"Hoodle' is a dish peculiar to the Each stoker has brought a tin 'bucket' culiar to the salling ship and tramp. ham and roast beef. The variety, howere are several others, but they ever, consists of scraps of food from from the saloon tables, with the experience of the saloon tables and is given to the dying out with the wind-the saloon tables and is given to the beef are used in its make-up. So far ing of butter. Then the cover is placed probably be called trash.

is a rich and rare dish. How it de-rived its name is more than I can